Amnoemente and Alectinge.

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Association Hall .- Readings. W. C. Lyman BAPTIST HOME FOR THE AGED .- OPENING CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Theodore Thomas's Summer NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Annual Exhibition.

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Business Notices.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The French Ministry has been defeated on the motion of the Duke de Broglie in regard to the Electoral bill. M. Goulard has been selected by President MacMahon to form a new Ministry. M. Goulard, on accepting the Premiership, declared that his policy would be to carry the constitutional bills through the Assembly, ---- The Spanish Government has called out 40 battalions of the reserve. Gen. Concha is approaching the river Ebro. The Carusts are harrassing the Republicans in their in trenchments near Bilbao. - The Czar, at a reception given to the Diplomatic Corps at London, stated that the policy of Russia is to preserve the peace of the continent of Europe.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

By the bursting of a reservoir at Williamsburg, Mass. on Saturday, the towns of Williamsburg, Haydenville, Leeds, and Skinnersville were flooded, causing a great loss of life and property. About 100 buildings were de stroyed, and between 150 and 200 persons were drowned. The losses are estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Prof. Northrup made addresses at the anniversary meeting of the American Tract Society. ___ A new Universalist church was dedicated. - The Reformed Episcopal Council medified the orders of Baptism, Confirmation, and Ordination of Presbyters. of Roman Catholics set sail on a pilgrimage to Rome. Weston walked 430 miles in six days. - Gold, 1121, 1121, 112. Thermometer, 50°, 78°, 58°,

An indication of the popular desire to observe our National Centennial in a fitting manner is found in the numerous schemes which are brought forward for that purpose. A correspondent calls attention to one of these in to-day's TRIBUNE, and mentions that it has met with a practical beginning in the offer of a statue of Daniel Webster for Cen-

Among other notable pulpit discourses, printed on the fourth page of THE TRIBUNE, is an address to the Alumni of the Yale Divinity School. This address, delivered by ex-President Hopkins of Williams College, is characterized by the subtle thought and keen analysis which are the distinguishing traits of this eminent scholar's mind. Of the other sermons, two or three will be noticed as coming very close to the immediate daily interests of

The letter from Berlin, which is published on our third page this morning, gives an account of the troubles which, as we have been informed by telegraph, resulted in the withdrawal of Count von Arnim from the German diplomatic service. Whatever may have been the direct cause of this result, there is a still older affair which undoubtedly contributed to his fall. At the time of the defeat of M. Thiers and the appointment of Marshal Mac-

was active in the intrigue, which he hoped would finally cause the accession of the Count de Chambord to the French throne. His conduct was not only inconsistent, but it was opposed to the interests of his own country and of constitutional government. It is, therefore, a fortunate circumstance that he has been obliged to retire from a position where he did so much harm.

Congress is reported to be in a disturbed state of mind on account of the currency question. It is high time. The country has been disturbed about it for a long time. It has got out that the President will veto the nondescript bill that passed the Senate last week. It is difficult to see how anybody who read the President's late veto message could expect any other action. But how to save some of the bones of the new Senate bill and the life of the Republican party also, is the problem which vexes the soul of the average Republican Congressman. He has heard that the West is not demanding more currency with anything like the hunger which has been charged to that account. It may be added right here that the whole country is not so much interested in the life of any party whatever, as in an intelligent and safe adjustment of the currency question.

Mr. Richard B. Irwin has been the scapegoat in the Pacific Mail corruption at Washington. He declines to occupy that position any longer, and in a letter elsewhere printed gives visible signs of capacity to project the load on other people. The positive manner in which Mr. Irwin disposes of the story that a large part of the corruption fund charged on the books of the Company to his agency was really invested on his own account in Philadelphia real estate, is only equaled by the calmness with which he refers to the investments that were made with the full knowledge and approval of the Company in "gentlemen of talent and "experience" in Washington. So far as the Philadelphia story is concerned, Mr. Irwin certainly makes a clear case, and the disposition of the missing \$900,000 remains as great a mystery as ever, save so far as the concluding paragraphs of his letter reveal it.

Not much was made from the testimony of the long-desired Prescott in the Sanborn investigation on Saturday. Mr. Prescott is a lawyer who shares his office in Boston with Gen. Butler. We suppose it may be safely said that Gen Butler's coat-tails sometimes hang up in Mr. Prescott's business apartments. Sanborn, on a previous occasion, testified that he paid from his enormous income a large amount of money for "fees." Much of this was paid to Prescott. When Prescott was asked to tell what he knew about it, he said that he had received in all about \$43,000. He had not kept it; he would not tell what be had done with it as it was his client's (Sanborn's) business. Pressed by the Committee, he said he would tell if Sanborn would give him leave; but he did not know where to find that slippery gentleman; and, until he did find him and obtain his consent, he must refuse to tell what became of the money he received and disbursed. It is, therefore, pretty clear that unless the Committee can catch Prescott and Sanborn together, they are pursuing knowledge under discouraging difficulties.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The shocking catastrophe, of which our columns contain the history this morning, is by no means the worst of its kind which modern times have witnessed. The similar disaster at Sheffield, England, in 1864, familiar to all novel-readers through the powerful narrative by the author of "Put Yourself in His Place," was much more destructive in its effects. The bursting of a reservoir near Holmfirth, in Yorkshire, in 1852, drowned nearly a hundred was demolished by the same sort of an acci- ernment, unable to endure such an affront, was dent in 1802, and the loss of life on that occasion is placed as high as one thousand. pants in that demonstration who held office The breaking of dykes and sluices in the English Fen country and on the coasts of. Holland has often resulted in frightful inundations, submerging enormous tracts of territory. In the United States, flood and freshet are common enough; but a sudden deluge like that which has fallen upon Massachusetts has hardly any parallel in American experience. It stirs the mind with a sense of unequaled and almost unapproachable horror. The awful torrent breaks from its boundaries with one sudden leap and rushes down the valley, bearing on its seething tide the tossing remnants of houses, factories, machinery, trees, bridges, rocks, dashing together and rolling over and over with mangled and staring corpses. Death in manifold appalling forms and devastation in its most hideous aspects mark its pathway, and when it has passed it leaves a bitter legacy of suffering and hunger to a whole population.

It seems strange indeed that Williamsburg, and Haydenville, and Leeds should have lived contentedly year after year, with the shadow of this very catastrophe hanging over them, the danger daily before their eyes. Every man knows the awfulfrisk of penning up a torrent among the hills and holding it suspended at the head of a valley. Whenever that is done there is an unceasing struggle between the tremendous forces of nature and the weak resistance of the art of man. The imprisoned water is continually working, beating, pushing for its release, trying an unguarded crevice on one side, undermining a secret channel on the other, rubbing at the banks, washing away a little here and a little there. It presses upon the barriers with a force that almost defies appreciation, and when it once makes a breach there is no power on earth that can stop We are told that the dam above Williamsburg was suspected long ago to be unsafe. It had been repaired and strengthened, but it frequently leaked-and Cabinet question, it was for the extreme Right the significance of leaks in a reservoir at this season of frequent rains and swollen streams no engineer needs to be told. It is characteristic perhaps of our national recklessness that men and women should have been willing to trust their lives, and capitalists their entire fortunes, underneath this tottering avalanche of water. We drive our railway trains over rotten rails and decayed bridges. We build houses that can only stand by leaning against one another. We go to sea in crazy ships. We sit over cracked boilers. We lack the patience to make life safe or property secure. We are all in a harry to get on, to win or to spend. Our feverish haste takes no thought of risk, or counts it only as the great stake that is played for a great gain. Life among us after all is nothing but a speculation. The active American, whether he builds a factory, or sets up a steam-engine, or runs a railway, or races a steamboat, is playing for a fortune,

with Death for his antagonist.

catastrophe, the duty of the hour is plain. The widow and the fatherless must be relieved, the homeless must be sheltered, the destitute must be clothed, the starving must be fed. All through that unfortunate region, which last week was so prosperous and busy, there is now the most terrible distress. Death is in every remaining house. Hundreds of sorrowful men and women and children, who are groping to-day among the ruins to find the disfigured remains of their lost, have no roof to cover them, no food to eat, and no prospect of wages. We must help them quickly; and we have greatly misjudged the temper of New-York if the appeal which goes up from afflicted Hampshire is not answered from this city with a befitting promptness and munificence.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Duke de Broglie has met a decisive defeat at the hands of a coalition of precisely the same character as that which raised him to power just a year ago. When, on the 24th of last May, a portion of the Left Center joined hands with the conservatives of the Right, and, assisted by the Legitimists and Bonapartists, overthrew the Government of M. Thiers, and placed the Marshal-Duke of Magenta in the Presidency as a stop-gap against the radical Republic, there was no more real agreement or harmony among them than there is now among the motley majority which has just put an end to the Broglie Cabinet. The ducal Academician, at least, has no right to complain of the immorality of such a combination. He holds office by virtue of one equally questionable. There must have been a great many reserves and prevarieations in the preliminaries of the coalition which brought together in a demonstration against M. Thiers pronounced conservative Republicans, advocates of the exiled Empire, fanatical adherents of the Comte de Chambord and Divine Right, and bashful conspirators for a fusion between Orleanists and Bourbons, which should place the Comte de Paris on the throne. There was but one point upon which all these parti-colored spirits could meet and mingle, and that was an assumed danger, which none of them believed in very heartily, that M. Thiers, if he were let alone, would bring in the Red Specter of Communism as the ruling principle in government, and would then proceed to baste with petroleum and roast society, religion, and property. All these cherished interests were saved for the moment by the election of Marshal MacMahon, and when it was found that the Republicans, undeterred by Government opposition, still persisted in electing their candidates at every vacancy, and that the scheme for the restoration of the King was foiled by his own obstinate and incredible folly, the same coalition, with few exceptions, united to affirm still further the salvation of moral order by putting it out of the power of any contingency to remove Marshal MacMahon from his Presidency for seven years. The motives for this were various: the conservative Republicans who did not believe in the Republic thought he was better than an immediate restoration; the Legitimists feared that their scandalous failure with the Comte de Chambord might result in the definite establishment of a genuine Republic if no steps were taken to prevent it, and the Imperialists were glad to gain a little time for Napoleon IV. to come of age and organize his party.

But neither of these latter factions had the least intention of observing the Septennate in good faith. Each expected to use the respite allowed by working in the interest of its own pretender. For a while the Duke de Broglie was skillful enough to retain the support of Legitimists and Bonapartists, by doing nothing to interfere with their plans. But so hollow and fraudulent a partnership as this could not last forever. The Bonapartists really reforced to take measures against the particiunder the MacMahon Cabinet. The turn of the Legitimists came later. Their organs and mouth-pieces were open in their expressions of contempt for the Septennate, considering it not binding in the least degree against the paramount claim of Henri V., when occasion should come for him to assume the throne of his ancestors. The Government, which had been busily engaged in suppressing Republican newspapers for much less significant utterances, was in danger of becoming ridiculous by permitting this defiant attitude of the Legitimists to go unnoticed. A circular was therefore prepared and issued by Minister Dupeyre of the Department of Justice, defining the meaning of the law of the Septennate, and declaring it illegal to call in question the absolute right of Marshal MacMahon to hold the Presidency, as against all comers, for seven years. Even this was not received by the extreme monarchical party as conclusive, for M. Lucien Brun followed the Minister's circular with another, saving in substance that the law meant nothing of the kind, and intimating that Marshal MacMahon would step out of the way

the moment His Majesty should appear. It was evident, before the Assembly re turned from its vacation, that it would be difficult for the Government to hold its majority together. It was clearly divided into three sections having virtually nothing in common, one large division of over three hundred agreeing with the Government and honestly aiming to sustain the Septennate, and two little ones, numbering less than a hundred altogether, and devoted merely to the fortunes of two different pretenders to the Crown. Contemptible as these were in numbers, they were nevertheless strong enough to defeat the Government for which they had voted; and when M. de Broglie last week announced his intention to make the motion for taking up the Electoral law a to decide whether they would destroy his Government or not. It seems that at the last moment they were inclined to give M. de Broglie a lesson rather than to defeat him. M. Lucien Brun proposed that their vote against giving priority to the Electoral law should not be taken to imply a want of confidence in the Ministry. But this the Government promptly declined, and, after an exciting discussion, they were beaten by the decisive majority of sixty-four. The Ministry thereupon resigned, and Sunday was spent in trying to devise a Cabinet which should offer some chance of governing with an Assembly now clearly lost to the coalition which placed Mac-Mahon in power.

If, before this incident, the Duke de Broglie had established his Upper House, he would have no difficulty now in solving the crisis. He could dissolve the present Assembly and appeal to the country to decide between the Government and the reactionists, who by form-Thiers and the appointment of marsual mac. But whatever the explanation of the present ing a coalition with the radicals have de- was something which, at his age, he could'nt be improve the artillers.

stroyed it. It is quite probable that the country would not respond in his favor; but it is quite sure that it would make an answer which would be the end of Legitimacy and Imperialism in France for some time to come. The Upper House might be relied upon to guard religion and society from the pétroleurs, and with Marshal MacMahon in the Presidency for seven years, M. de Broglie, if he lost his place, might retire to private life with some repose of spirit. What the Ministry will now do it would be hazardous to conjecture. It contains men of ability and resources, and it is not impossible that it may still advise the President to appeal to the country against an Assembly with which government has become impossible. It is hardly likely that he will pursue the regular constitutional course and select a new Cabinet out of the new majority. Even if he should desire to do so, it is scarcely possible that a practicable Ministry could be composed from the two red-hot extremities of the Chamber. He has shown a good deal of unexpected common sense since he assumed his present position, and he has a greater opportunity than ever for a further display of it.

SCOTT AND MOSES. If any evidence were wanting to establish beyond question the thoroughly bad character of the present State Government of South Carolina, it is now furnished by the fact that ex-Gov. Robert K. Scott has emerged from the retirement to which he was consigned two years ago, and with an impudence that is almost incredible is offering himself as a Reform candidate for a new lease of gubernatorial honors. We are prepared to believe almost anything discreditable of Gov. Moses and his associates in office, but really it is taxing credulity too much to imagine a state of things existing under their regime which makes the administration of Scott respectable by comparison. If a more shameless and rapacious swarm of thieves and adventurers infest the State and county offices than flourished during the four years that Scott was in power, poor South Carolina must indeed be reduced to most desperate straits.

We think, however, that it will turn out that

Voters, it is true, have short memories.

The recent delinquencies of Moses, culminating in the scandal of his bankruptey and the charges of blackmailing the county treasurers to obtain money to support his riotous style of living, may have dimmed their recollection of the offenses and shortcomings for which Scott was remanded to private life in 1872 by a verdict of his party as positive as it was unanimous. But it is not conceivable that, with the reminder of a fraudulent debt and a ruined credit before their eyes, they can be so oblivious of the past as not only to grant absolution to Scott, but to look with favor upon application to be restored to office. When these voters come to compare the administrations of Scott and Moses they will find, though their memories be ever so short, that if there is any choice between the two it is not in favor of the latter. Moses and his followers have undoubtedly robbed the taxpayers outrageously and spent the people's money in ways that would not bear investigation; but Scott and his associates set them the example and introduced the system of public plunder which has become an unwritten law better observed by officials high and low than anything upon the statute books. When it is said of the Moses Administration that it has spent all the money it could extort from the tax-payers, pretty much the whole case against it is stated. Scott's administration did exactly the same thing; in addition, it increased the debt of South Carolina from \$6,000,000 to \$16,000,000, and left not a solitary thing of value to show for the people and swept away about four million volted in March last, on the occasion of the money. Worse than this, Scott and his subordollars' worth of property. Lorca, in Spain, majority of the Prince Imperial, and the Gov- dinates perpetrated a fraud so enormous, so audacious, and so criminal, that it has not its match in all the black annals of carpet-bag government. They had nearly \$6,000,000 of bogus bonds printed in New-York, which were sold to unsuspecting persons as genuine. There was a law authorizing them to exchange new conversion bonds for old bonds of various issues, but instead of doing this they sold the conversion bonds just as if they had been valid and authorized securities. What they did with the proceeds the people of South Carolina would very much like to

> Gov. Scott professes innocence of this swindling transaction, and tries, we understand, to shift the whole responsibility upon Treasurer Parker and Financial Agent Kimpton. There has been a great deal of this shifting of responsibility in South Carolina. When a rascal is nearly run down he tries to fall back into the crowd of pursuers, and pointing out one of his late associates he cries "Stop thief" as lustily as his neighbors. Scott was a member of the Financial Board that put out the fraudulent bonds. If he did not know what Parker and Kimpton were doing it was because he shut his eyes to their operations. 3 Kimpton was his appointee, and he accepted from him a bond with no other security than the irresponsible financial agent's own signature. And when the gigantic swindle was exposed, Scott made no effort to have the men punished whom he now accuses of planning and perpetrating it. A long list of Scott's other delinquencies, serious enough by themselves, but of less magnitude than this bond fraud, might be called to mind, but the case may rest here. The Republican party of South Carolina has no superabundance of men who combine capacity for official station with a fair degree of honesty, but it is not, we trust, so badly off as to turn to Robert K. Scott for a leader in the path of reform.

know.

The age is disposed to recognize the wrongs of injured wives, but why is not some of our sympathy reserved for damaged husbands! It is n't the good woman who always suffers from fireside ferocities and the abnormal use of the hair-brush, to say nothing of the tongue. We are sure we do not know why it is, that when a man's wife ill-treats him. Caudle-lectures him, snubs and scolds him, frets him into premature hair blanching and early labarynthine wrinkles, he has only the cold comfort of knowing that his case is discussed laughingly by his most intimate friends. We are not sure that the men will not soon be obliged to call a national convention for the conservation of their natural or unnatural rights. We shall present no example of suffering men at home, lest we might be regarded as intruding upon the sanctity of private life, although this sometimes happens to be of the most public kind; and far be it from us to reopen wounds which haply may be closing: but the sufferings of Mr. Sidney Collins, a timid Britisher of London, aged 74, may be harmlessly alluded to. This venerable patriarch told the Police Court that Mrs. Sidney Collins. to whom he had been united for 17 years, was in the constant habit of smiting him on the head with a quart jug, having previously drained the said jug of its beery contents. This, Mr. Collins justly observed,

expected to stand. It appeared in evidence that, during the last five years, this energetic dame had spent 30 months in prison for no other offense than that of assaulting and battering Mr. Sidney Collins; so that, after all, the wind has been somewhat tempered to this shorn lamb of an old gentleman. Desircus of dying without the fear of quartings before his closing eyes, he requested the magistrate once more to lock up the wife of his bosom; and his request was charitably granted. In how many house holds is the quart jug, either abstract or concrete, too often projected !

"A dog of the house of Montague moves me," says

Sampson, full of spite and valor. A trifle shall stir the choler of men already mad. The town of Annecy, in Upper Savoy, has just been the scene of a tempest illustrating this wisdom. The Republican Mayor of the town did not profoundly admire the Conservative Commandant of Gendarmerie, who was likewise possessed by an inability to appreciate the Mayor's charms. But comparative peace was main tained until one evening not long ago, when the Commandant sat meditating on life and things upon his own balcony. He heard a Sneeze. A gentle curisity seized him to discover what man was this that thus bescreened in night so strangely broke his reveric. He peeped over the balcony. Horror !- 'twas the Mayor!! He had paused exactly before the Commandant's door, and, not content with once, or even twice, waking the tortured echoes, he waked them thrice, and blew a trumpet blast with a bandanna beside. Not calmly was this to be borne; next morning be found a complaint lodged against him for outrageous insult. From this arose a bitter quarrel and division among the inhabitants of the town, and the Mayor resigned that he might, as he declared, regain the right to sneeze in the open air of Haute-Savoie. The members of the Municipal Council thought it time to interfere, drew up an address to the victim of the Commandant's rage, and also resigned in a body. Then the Commandant brought a charge against the ex-Mayor of insulting a public functionary. The case has been tried, and judgment was reserved, perhaps to get the opinion of Government upon one of the most tremendous affairs of modern times.

If Mr. Oakes Ames, deceased, had gone on making shovels, instead of meddling with Mebilier, he might have been living now and honored, and his estate might have been solvent, which, we regret, for the sake of his creditors, it turns out not to be. Commissioners have been appointed, and the usual state ment is made that, all in good time, everybody will be paid in full. This may or may not be, for the expense of settling an insolvent estate is usually very large, and too many of the Ames assets are in West-Scott is a little rash in his candidacy. ern and Southern bonds and stocks, not very marketable now, and exceedingly in want, so far as par is concerned, of higher quotation. Mr. Ames, who inperited, we think, a fine business, and who certainly had an opportunity of becoming a real millionaire in a reputable way, was rained by being sent to Congress, where he fell into bad company and bad financial habits. We need not state the result further than to say that it broke Mr. Ames's heart. He was a man to whom a good commercial reputation was everything, and his became suddenly bad. We might mention other men who came out of the affair no cleaner than Mr. Ames, but who still live prosperous, if not respectable. He went to the grave bitterly bewailing his lost caste-they are yet trading, and will perhaps trade smilingly to the end.

Every one knows that the business enterprises in which Gen. Fremont has been engaged of late years have been unsuccessful, and upon that basis of admitted fact a series of fantastic slanders have been constructed and set affoat, until many people believe that the General is now rolling in ill-gotten wealth, and especially that he has allowed his brother-in-law, Baron Boileau, to suffer in his stead in Paris. We are assured, upon excellent authority, that there is no foundation of truth in these injurious slanders. The better opinion of those who are informed in regard to the affairs in question is that Gen. Fremont has incurred no stain to his honor in the unfortunate transactions where he has been the chief loser, and that in the painful disputes which have arisen between him and Baron Boileau, Gen. Fremont has been silent only through excess of generous magnanimity. The friends who admired and honored Gen. Fremont and his accomplished and estimable wife in the days of their conspicuous good fortune, can rest assured that they were never more worthy of the highest regard than

We Americans are apt to deal barbarously with foreign tongues, and from broken China to boardingschool French the land is strewed with the mangled parts of the speech of strangers. We have made section and the conservative wing of the Left "Boquet" much commoner than "Bouquet," and Center. A new majority may thus be constituted. even when we spell it rightly we accent it wrongly nine times out offten ; even people of education, and newspapers supposed to be edited by such persons will, from time to time, print "soubriquet" for ' sobriquet," and put a circumflex accent over erème, while coupé rarely gets any accent at all, and recherché fares no better. Sometimes, however, this blundering redeems itself by an unconscious wittiness, as when the other day a correspondent wrote us asking the meaning of the title of Mr. Stoddard's new literary venture, "The bric-a-brac Series," of which one delightful volume has just appeared. Our rural friend wanted to know why this was called the "brickbat series!" Considering the real nature of bric-a-brac in general, could a more uncon-sciously happy definition have been hit upon ?

The Massachusetts married women have been still further emancipated, and soon, we may expect, they will be rescued from those frightful depths of bondage to which they have been so long doomed. The gallant General Court has just passed a law, which the gallant Governor has approved, by the provision of which the feme covert in Massachusetts may convey her shares in corporations, and lease and convey her real estate, and make oral and written contracts, in the same manner as if she were sole, and to the same extent. She may also be an executrix, guardian, or trustee, without her husband joining. Think of it! A married woman a trustee,-she who thas heretofore been a mere creature of trustees, with hardly any legal life in her which she did not hold by their grace-guarded by trustees, acting through trustees, and buying and selling only through the intervention and by the grace of trusteeships. Those who are now educating daughters should seek to prepare them for a social status heretofore unknown to woman.

The alarming maturity of the child of the period is justly exciting the attention of the philosopher and the lamentation of the prophets. The savanta in swaddling clothes, and the unbreeched moralists who lisp in axioms, have long enough been the subject of kindly satire. But a more portentous baby still appears on the horizon, the blase infant without curiosity or appetite. We know a fine boy who has never recovered from the shock of being requested to discuss the Hindoo theology with an urchin of eight whom he was requested to entertain: but even this monstrosity is not so bad as that of a babe who refuses to laugh at Punch, or bite at caramels. But this new genre really exists. Only the other day, in Madison-square, one baby said to another, "Has you been to the Circus ! and received the sad reply, "No. I once saw a camel-race at Cairo and I don't care for circuses

There is much talk at this moment in France of the canonization of Joan of Arc. As the Church was the authority which burned her, it is only fair that it should make the honorable amends. Mr. Lowell speaks in one of his great poems of the hooting mob which returns the day after a martyrdom " to glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn." It would be a new sensation at least to see an infallible Church literally assuming the same part. Since Sedan, it doubtless appears superhuman to drive out an invader, and it has long been a childish custom of nations to compliment the saints at the expense of themselves. But many of the French seem in earnest about this project of promoting the soldiermaid of Domrémy to saintship, and general execration is felt for a cold-blooded journalist who suggested that putting her in the canon might possibly

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE. DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY ON DE BROGLIE'S MOTION IN REGARD TO THE ELECTORAL BILL-M. GOU-LARD SELECTED TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY-SPECULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROBABLE CON-STITUTION OF M. GOULARD'S CARINET.

VERSAILLES, Saturday, May 16, 1874. The hall of the National Assembly was again crowded to-day, as it was known that a vote was to be taken on the motion to give priority of discussion to the Electoral law over the Municipal bill, which motion had been made a Cabinet question. When the hour for the meeting of the Assembly arrived. the Chamber presented an animated appearance. After the transaction of the usual routine business. M. Batbie rose to open the debate. He offered a motion requiring debate on the Electoral law to begip next Wednesday.

The motion was supported by the Duke de Broglie in an exhaustive speech. He declared that the Gevernment did not wish to evade its engagements in relation to the Municipal bill, but it believed the country desired that the Electoral law should be first discussed. He refused to accept an offer of M. Lucien Bran of the Extreme Right, that the party should oppose giving priority to discussion of the Electoral law, but without implying a lack of confidence in the Ministry. The debate was continued until a late hour, and the excitement in the Chamber was frequently so great that it became necessary to suspend the proceedings. Upon the conclusion of the discussion the question was put to the Assembly, and M. Buffet, the President, announced that the Government had been defeated, the vote standing 317 to 381-showing a majority of 64 against discussingthe Electoral law before the Municipal bill,

There was much tumult in the Chamber after the declaration of the vote. When it had subsided the Duke Decazes rose and offered a motion for the approval of the postal convention between France and the United States, which he announced as his last act as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Assembly thereupon adjourned, and the Ministers soon afterward handed their resignations to President Pants, Saturday May 16- Midnight.

The defeat of the Government in the Assembly this afternoon on the motion in relation to the dis cussion of the Electoral law, and the resignation of the Ministers in consequence thereof, cause intense excitement in this city. The boulevards are crowded this evening. It was the opinion of the public up to the last moment that a compositive would be effeeted. The vote against the Government comprised 331 members of the Left, 20 Bona; rtists, and 30 Legitimists. Ex-President Thiers, he occupied his seat in the Assembly throughout the proceedings, voted with the opposition.

M. Raoul Daval has proposed a Cabinet composed of four Republicans, two Legitimists, and two Bonapartists, in order, as he said, to effect a dissolution of the Assembly. Others have suggested a Cabinet of which M. Buffet, M. Dufaure, the D ke Decazes, and M. Gonlard shall be members.

M. Goulard had a conference with Pres dent Mac-Mahon this evening. The retiring Minishrs will remain at their posts until the crisis is settled ... Paris, May 17, 1874.

President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and has intrusted to M. Goulard the formation of a new Ministry, which is expected to be completed to-morrow. M. Goulard, on act pting the premiership, declared that his policy would be to carry the Constitutional bills through the Assembly and complete the organization of MacMahon's powers. It is reported that M. Goulard is forming the new government from the Right Center and the conservative portion of the Left Center. M. Ma; no and others of the late Ministry will probably be retained in office. The latest advices from Versailles mention Goulard as Minister of the Interior; Cours Chandordy, Minister of Foreign Atlairs; Minister of Finances; Mathieu-Bodet, Minister of Public Works; Desseilligny, Minister of Commerce; Desjardins, Minister of Education; and Gen. Bertand, Minister of War.

The Republican journals strongly urge the imme diate dissolution of the Assembly, which they do clare powerless to constitute anything. There is a rumor that the Extreme Right intends to move the restoration of the monarchy, and if the motion fails,

The opinion is generally expressed that the Legitimist party in the Assembly, by its vote of Friday, committed political suicide. It is asserted that its policy was inspired from Frohsdorff. The division between the Moderate and Extreme Right renders probable an alliance between the former which will support the incoming Government, and enable it to go on with the execution of the programme of the Septennat, and bring about the speedy adoption of the Constitutional bills. It is not thought that there is any immediate prospect of a dissolution of the Assembly.

3. Tranquillity prevails throughout France. Presi dent MacMahon's power is unquestioned.

THE CAREER OF M. GOULARD.

Marc Thomas Eugene Goulard, who has been called by President MacMahon to form a Ministry, was born in Versailles in 1808, and joined the Parisibar in 1830. He was a member of the Legislative Chamber from 1846 to 1848. In 1871 he was elected in the Hautes Pyrénées to the National Assembly convened to settle the terms of peace, and was at the same time selected to represent the canton d'Arreau in the Council General for that district. After representing France at the Frankfort Conference, he was appointed Minister to Italy: but before entering on his duties President Thiers made him Minister of Commerce. He held that post until March, 187s, when he succeeded M. Pouyer-Quertier as Minister of Finance. M. Goulard was instrumental as such in negotiating the loan of \$600,000,000 needed to pay off the German indemnity and also displayed ability during the debates on taxation. He retired from office with M. Thiers. He has acted in the National Assembly with the Conservative Republicans, and being a protectionist, favored abrogating the commercial treaties with Great Britain and other nations.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. FORTY RESERVE BATTALIONS CALLED INTO SERVICE BY THE GOVERNMENT-CONCHA APPROACHING

THE EBRO-OPERATIONS OF THE CARLISTS. MadRid, Saturday, May 16, 1874. The Government has issued an order calling into active service forty battalions of the reserve.

MADRID, May 17, 1874. Gen. Concha is approaching the River Ebro. His headquarters will be transferred to Miranda, whither

stores and reserves are being forwarded. BAYONNE, May 17, 1874. The Carlists are harassing the Republicans in their

intrenchments near Bilbao, London, May 17, 1874. Special dispatches from Madrid say the new Government intends to revive titles of nobility and to subsi-

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

dize the clergy.

HIS REMARKS ABOUT RUSSIAN POLICY-JOURNEY TO CHISELHURST.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16, 1874. The Times of this morning says the Czar, at a reception given by him yesterday to the Diplomatic Corps, declared that the policy of Russia is to preserve the peace of the Continent, and he hoped the principal Governments of Europe would be united in this purpose The Caar went to Chiselhurst this morning to see the ex-Empress Eugenie. Upon his return this afternoon he will visit the House of Commons. This evening he will be present at the Crystal Palace, where he will witness a grand display of fireworks, prepared for the

RAILWAY COLLISION IN WALES. LONDON, May 17, 1874. A collision is reported on the railway at

Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, between a coal and a passenger train. Forty persons were seriously injured.

FOREIGN NOTES. Gen. Portillo has sailed from Havana for

Advices from Peru to the 27th of April go to state that in the Department of the Amazons the Prefeet and other authorities there had been deposed by

some citizens. The Profest of Casco had erganized an-